

## RINGKASAN

Gastropoda merupakan salah satu makrozoobenthos yang dapat dijadikan sebagai indikator kualitas perairan. Kelimpahan gastropoda dari spesies tertentu dapat menjadi penanda perubahan kualitas air akibat kegiatan penduduk seperti mandi, cuci, kakus, pertanian, dan perikanan. Sungai Pelus sebagai habitat bagi gastropoda telah banyak terkena dampak dari kegiatan penduduk, sehingga perlu dikaji kelimpahan gastropoda, kualitas air, serta hubungan antara kelimpahan gastropoda dan kualitas air. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui kelimpahan gastropoda dan kualitas air pada Sungai Pelus di Banyumas, serta menganalisis hubungan antara kelimpahan gastropoda dan kualitas air pada Sungai Pelus di Banyumas.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dan dilakukan sebanyak tiga plot secara acak (tepi, tengah, dan tepi sungai) di empat stasiun pengamatan pada Sungai Pelus di Banyumas dengan pengulangan sebanyak lima kali. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *purposive random sampling* dengan alat yang digunakan berupa *surber net*. Variabel penelitian yaitu kelimpahan gastropoda dan kualitas air dengan parameter utama dari penelitian adalah kelimpahan gastropoda dan parameter fisik kimiawi perairan yang meliputi suhu, kecepatan arus, DO, dan CO<sub>2</sub>, sedangkan parameter pendukung dari penelitiannya adalah tipe substrat. Data kelimpahan gastropoda dan data kualitas air dianalisis secara deskriptif, serta hubungan antara kualitas air dan kelimpahan gastropoda dianalisis dengan *Spearman's Rank Correlation*.

Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa kelimpahan total gastropoda berkisar antara 71,66-85,36 ind/m<sup>2</sup> dengan kelimpahan total tertinggi berada pada stasiun III dan kelimpahan individu spesies gastropoda tertinggi adalah *Lymnaea rubiginosa* di stasiun I (79,08 ind/m<sup>2</sup>) dan diikuti oleh stasiun II (39,17 ind/m<sup>2</sup>), kualitas air Sungai Pelus Banyumas meliputi kecepatan arus berkisar antara 0,1-0,8 m/s, suhu berkisar antara 22,6-28,2, DO berkisar antara 7,2-9,2 mg/l, dan CO<sub>2</sub> berkisar antara 1,7-3,2 mg/l. Kelimpahan total gastropoda tidak berhubungan dengan parameter kecepatan arus, suhu, kadar DO dan kadar CO<sub>2</sub>, tetapi hubungan antara kelimpahan individu gastropoda dari spesies tertentu dan kualitas air di Sungai Pelus Banyumas adalah nyata dan sangat nyata dengan korelasi positif dan negatif. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah kelimpahan total gastropoda berkisar antara 71,66 -85,36 ind/m<sup>2</sup> dengan kelimpahan total tertinggi berada pada stasiun III dan kelimpahan individu spesies gastropoda tertinggi adalah *Lymnaea rubiginosa* di stasiun I (79,08 ind/m<sup>2</sup>) dan diikuti oleh stasiun II (39,17 ind/m<sup>2</sup>), serta tidak dijumpai di stasiun III dan IV, kualitas air Sungai Pelus Banyumas berdasarkan parameter fisik dan kimiawi air tergolong baik di semua stasiun terutama parameter suhu dan CO<sub>2</sub> di stasiun I, Kelimpahan total gastropoda tidak berhubungan dengan parameter kecepatan arus, suhu, kadar DO dan kadar CO<sub>2</sub>, tetapi pada kelimpahan individu gastropoda *Lymnaea rubiginosa* semakin menurun pada perairan dengan suhu dan CO<sub>2</sub> yang semakin tinggi.

**Kata kunci:** *Gastropoda, Kualitas Air, Sungai Pelus*

## SUMMARY

Gastropod is one of the macrozoobenthos which can be used as an indicator of water quality. Gastropod abundance of certain species can be a marker of changes in water quality due to population activities such as bathing, washing, latrines, agriculture, and fisheries. Sungai Pelus as a habitat for gastropods has been greatly affected by population activities, so it is necessary to study gastropod abundance, water quality, and the relationship between gastropod abundance and water quality. The aim of the study was to determine gastropod abundance and water quality in the Pelus River in Banyumas, and analyze the relationship between gastropod abundance and water quality in the Pelus River in Banyumas.

This study used a survey method and carried out three random plots (edge, center, and river bank) at four observation stations on Sungai Pelus in Banyumas with repetitions of five times. The sampling technique was purposive random sampling with the tools used in the form of surber net. The research variables are gastropod abundance and water quality with the main parameters of the study are gastropod abundance and physical chemical physical parameters of water which include temperature, current velocity, DO, and CO<sub>2</sub>, while the supporting parameters of the study are substrate type. Gastropod abundance and water quality data were analyzed descriptively. The relationship between water quality and gastropod abundance were analyzed by Spearman's Rank Correlation.

The results showed that the total abundance of gastropods ranged from 71,66-85,36 ind/m<sup>2</sup> with the highest total abundance at station III and the abundance of the highest individual gastropod species was *Lymnaea rubiginosa* at station I (79,08 ind/m<sup>2</sup>) and followed by station II (39,17 ind/m<sup>2</sup>), the quality of the Pelus Banyumas River includes the current velocity ranging from 0.1-0.8 m/s, temperatures ranging from 22,6-28,2°C, DO ranging from 7,2 -9,2 mg/l, and CO<sub>2</sub> ranging from 1,7-3,2 mg/l. Total abundance of gastropods is not related to parameters of current speed, temperature, DO levels, and CO<sub>2</sub> levels, but the relationship between the abundance of individual gastropods of certain species and water quality in the Pelus Banyumas River is real and very real with positive and negative correlations. The conclusion of this study is the total abundance of gastropods ranged from 71,66-85,36 ind/m<sup>2</sup> with the highest abundance of individual gastropod species was *Lymnaea rubiginosa* at station I (79,08 ind/m<sup>2</sup>) and followed by station II (39,17 ind/m<sup>2</sup>), and not found at stations III and IV, the water quality of the Pelus Banyumas River based on physical and chemical parameters of water is classified as good at all stations, especially the temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> parameters at station I, Total gastropod abundance is not related to parameters of current speed, temperature, DO levels, and CO<sub>2</sub> levels, but the abundance of individual gastropods of *Lymnaea rubiginosa* decrease in waters with higher temperatures and CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Keywords:** Gastropods, Water Quality, Pelus River